



Energy & Environmental Research Center (EERC)

NORTH DAKOTA BRINE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TEST BED FACILITY

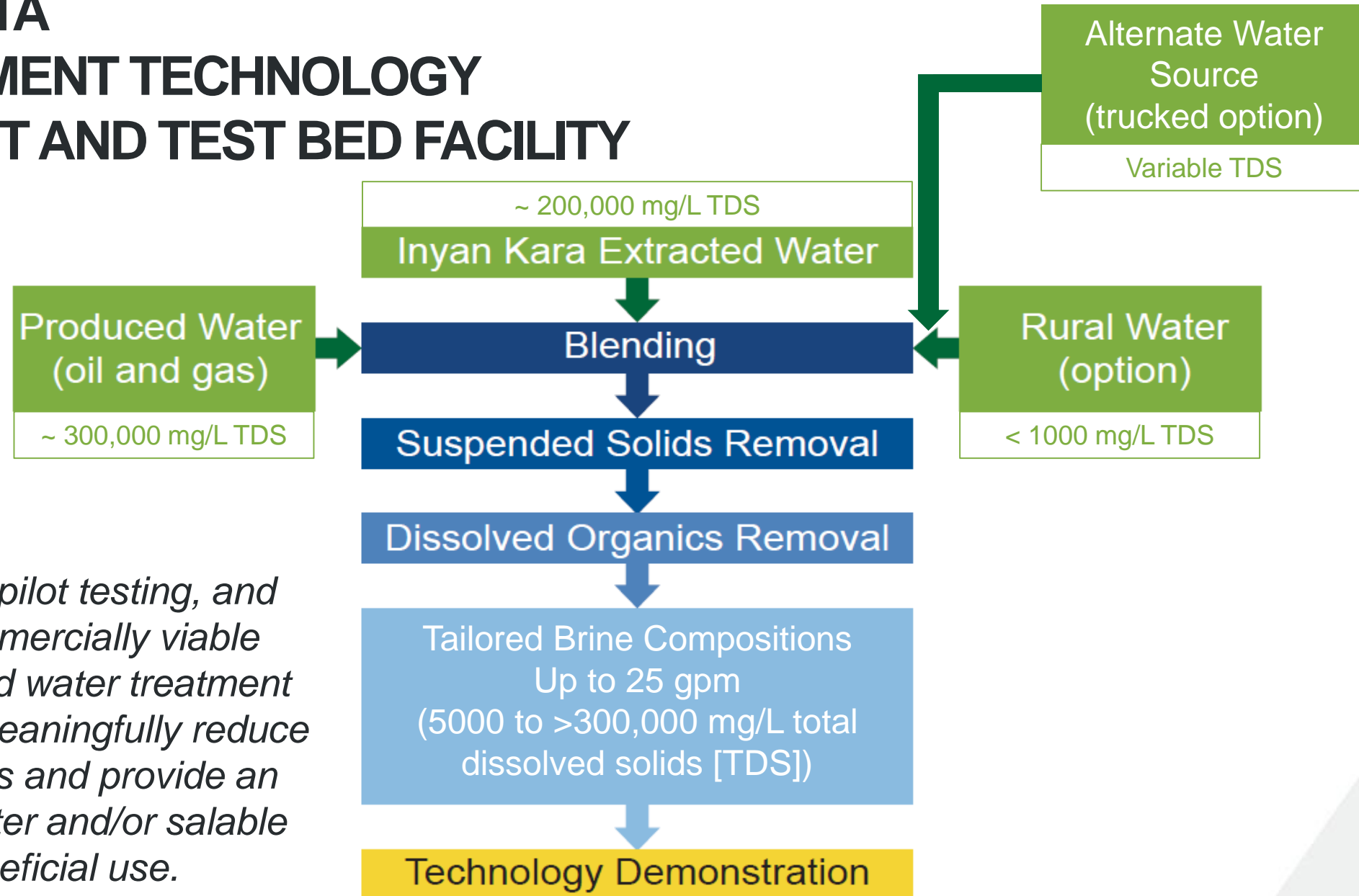
BRINE EXTRACTION AND STORAGE TEST (BEST)

DE-FE0026160

U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory
Water Technologies Project Review Meeting
September 17, 2020 – 1:30 p.m. ET

John Hamling
Assistant Director, Integrated Projects

NORTH DAKOTA BRINE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TEST BED FACILITY



Enable development, pilot testing, and advancement of commercially viable extracted and produced water treatment technologies that can meaningfully reduce brine disposal volumes and provide an alternate source of water and/or salable products for beneficial use.

North Dakota water treatment test bed facility available for demonstration of produced water treatment technologies.



Enable development, pilot testing, and advancement of commercially viable extracted and produced water treatment technologies that can meaningfully reduce brine disposal volumes and provide an alternate source of water and/or salable products for beneficial use.



TEST BED FACILITY CAN REPLICATE EXTRACTED WATERS THAT ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF LOCATIONS/SOURCES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES



FACILITY CAN BE READILY ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ALTERNATE FLUID COMPOSITIONS OR TREATMENT PROCESSES

- Alternate water sources trucked and offloaded at site
- Pretreatment and conditioning can be modified to replicate broader influent specifications
- Blending of alternate fluid chemistries for demonstration of water or chemical treatment processes
- Test beds for enabling technologies (e.g., power/thermal supply, pretreatment/conditioning...)
- On-site SMD (saltwater disposal) and waste handling
- Can accommodate propane (5000-gal tank) and/or noncontact cooling water (50 gpm)

CONTROL ROOM

- Influent and effluent flow rates and composition
- Chemical usage
- Energy and thermal use/loss
- EHS (environment, health, and safety) and operability systems (e.g., pretreatment systems, hazardous environment monitoring, etc.)
- Remote, real-time, secure access



SITE SPECS

- 60' x 80' building (18-ft walls)
- 60' demonstration bay (accommodates semi-trailer)
- 300 KW electric power
- Two overhead doors
- Demonstration bay, water pretreatment area, and control room
- Heated and insulated
- Air handling/exchange
- Hazardous environment detection and alarm
- Temporary water storage tanks for demonstration supply
- Waste handling and disposal on-site
- Pilot treatment rates ranging up to 25 gpm
- 30-60+ day extended-duration tests
- Capable of 24/7/365 operations

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This is a collaborative effort with Nuverra Environmental Solutions and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL).

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Developing and Validating Pressure Management and Plume Control Strategies in the Williston Basin Through a Brine Extraction and Storage Test

John Hamling, Marc Kurz, Ryan Kiappacher, Lonny Jacobson, and Robert Jensen

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undeco.org

WATFORD CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

Oil & Gas Industrial Hub

- Population: ~15,000
- Lodging and restaurants
- 24-hour services



15 MILES EAST OF WATFORD CITY ON HIGHWAY 23



WATER TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION FACILITY



- Permanent environmental enclosure (24/7/365 ready)
 - 60' x 80' (18' wall height)
 - Air-handling and exchange
 - Class I Division 2-rated
- 53' demonstration bay with concrete floor
- Two overhead doors
- Integrated with active reservoir management (ARM) and saltwater disposal (SWD) infrastructure
- Treatment rates up to 25 gpm (bench to pilot)

- Sized to accommodate up to a semi-tractor-trailer-sized demonstration
- 300 kW electric power
- Waste management
- Propane (5000-gal tank)*
- Noncontact cooling water (30 gpm)*

* Can be accommodated.



BLENDING AND PRETREATMENT

Blending of water to a target TDS level of 180,000 mg/L

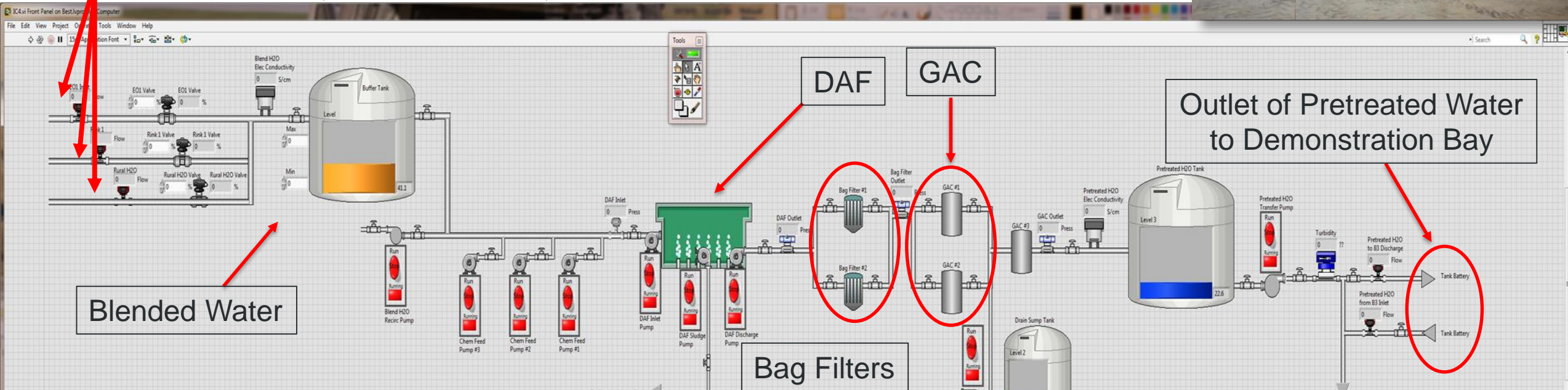
... or tailored blends
<5000 mg/L TDS
to
>300,000 mg/L TDS

to suit capabilities and/or
limitations of selected
technologies.

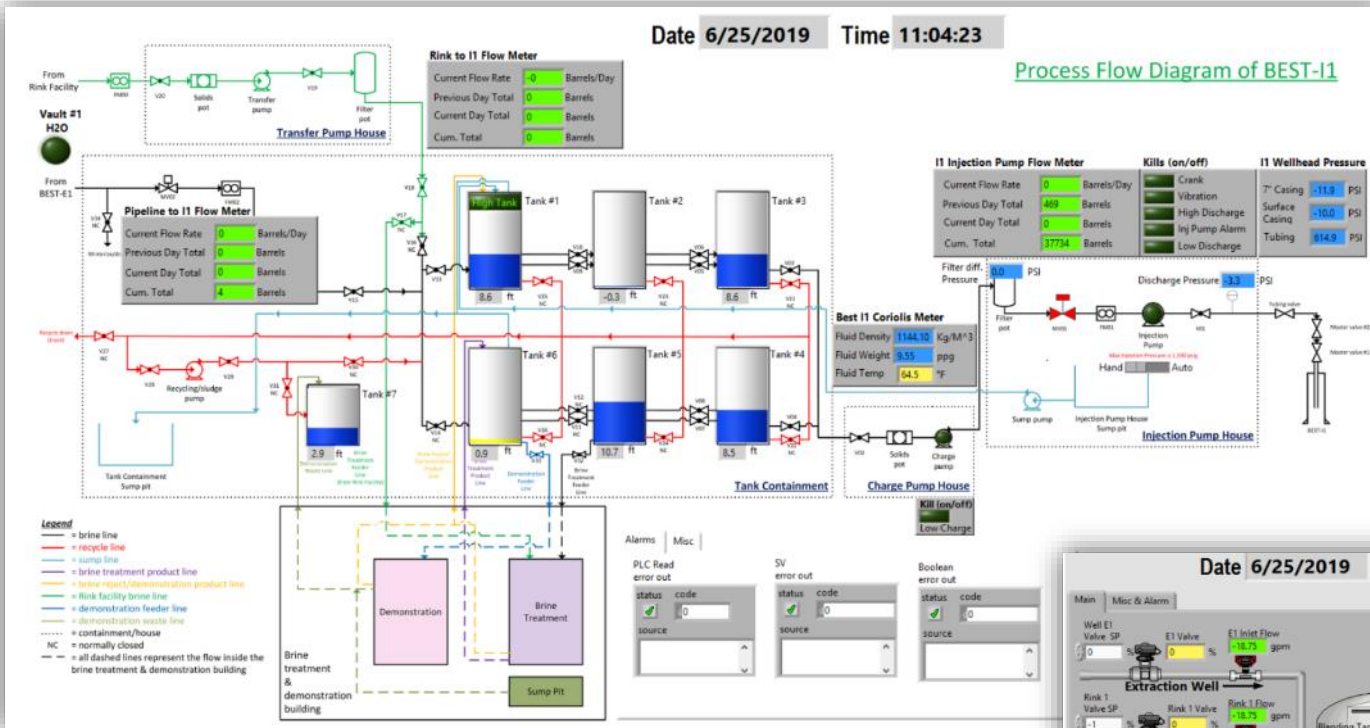
- Suspended solids removal (dissolved air flotation [DAF]).
- Filter bags.
- Dissolved organics removal (granular activated carbon [GAC]).
- Facility can be adapted for use with alternate fluid compositions and treatment/prereatment processes.



EXTRACTED, PRODUCED, AND FRESHWATER SOURCE



SCADA, REMOTE MONITORING AND CONTROLS



Water Blending and Pretreatment

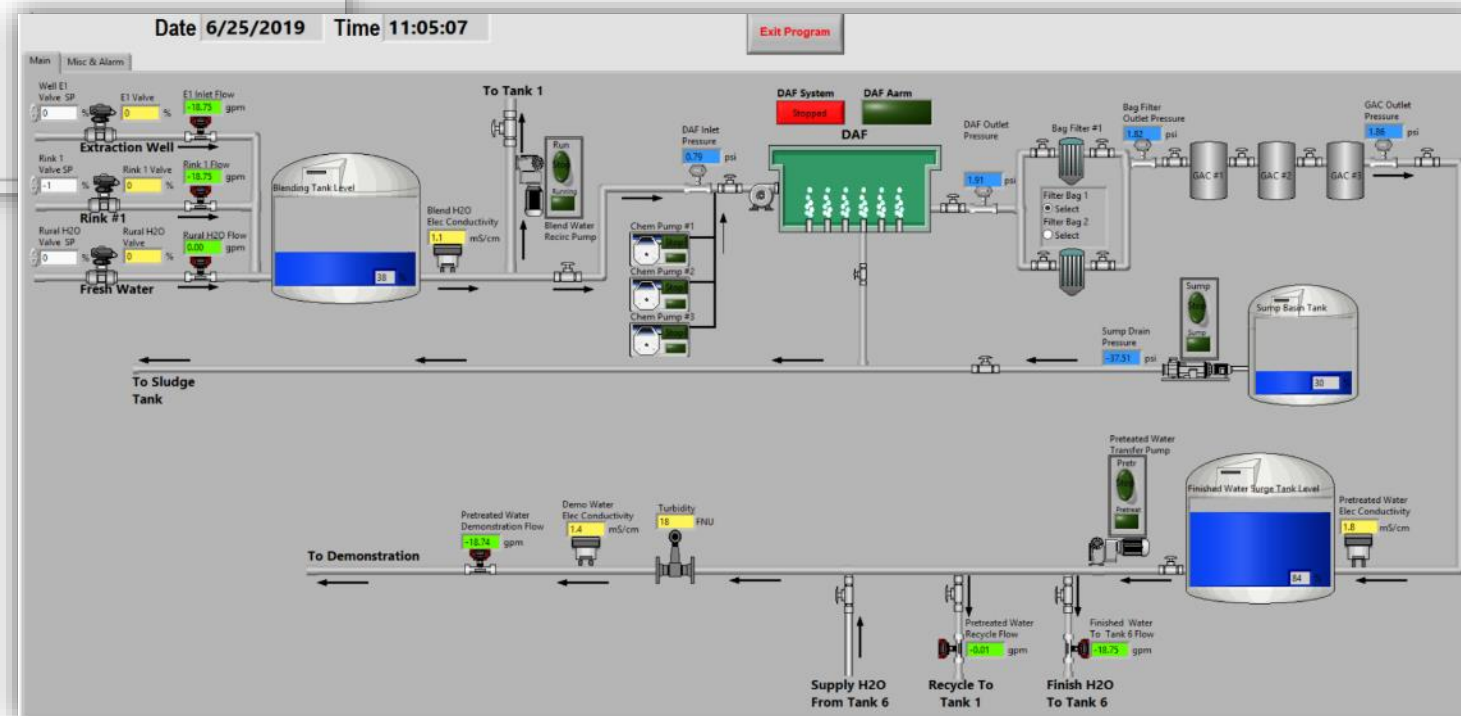


Finished Water Supply for Demonstrations

BLENDING AND PRETREATMENT

FACILITIES

- Influent and effluent flow rates and composition
- Chemical usage
- Energy and thermal use/load
- HSE and operability systems (e.g., pretreatment systems, hazardous environmental monitoring...)
- Remote, real-time, secure access



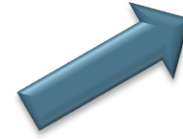
MOBILE WORKSHOP AND COMMAND CENTER

MULTIUSE OFFICE, MEETING AND
WORKSPACE





- Seeking to develop and test two or more brine treatment technologies at the North Dakota brine treatment technology development and test bed facility.
- Enable development of brine treatment technologies capable of treating high-TDS brines associated with geologic CO₂ storage targets. (~180,000 mg/L TDS).
 - Alternate source of water
 - Reduced disposal volumes
 - Salable products for beneficial use
- Cost offsets may be made available for highly qualified technologies.



WILLISTON BASIN WATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY TEST BED



WE SEEK TO PILOT-TEST TECHNOLOGIES CAPABLE OF TREATING HIGH-TDS WATER.

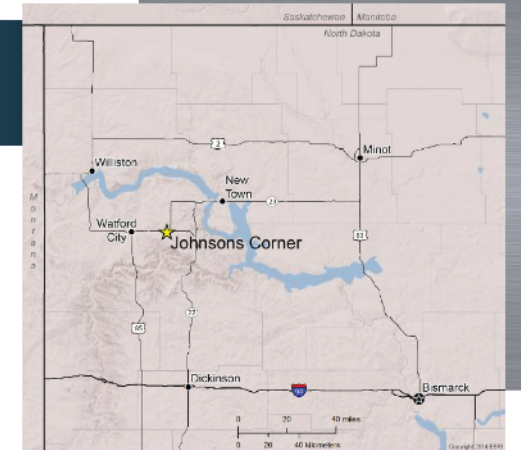
TREATMENT AND HANDLING of high-TDS (total dissolved solids) waters associated with energy production are challenging and not readily or economically accomplished using conventional water treatment techniques. Geologic injection is often required to effectively manage fluids associated with electrical power generation, oil and gas production, and active reservoir management for geologic CO₂ storage.

As part of a public-private collaboration, a facility is being constructed in western North Dakota to pilot-test high-TDS water treatment technologies that can:

- Produce alternate sources of water for industrial or domestic use.
- Produce salable products.
- Meaningfully reduce brine disposal volumes.

Pilot testing provides critical understanding of technology performance under field operating conditions. This understanding enables the advancement and commercial adoption of viable technologies capable of treating these challenging waters for beneficial use.

The Energy & Environmental Research Center (EERC) is seeking companies interested in pilot-testing water treatment technologies at the facility. This is a collaborative effort with Nuverra Environmental Solutions (Nuverra) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) National Energy Technology Laboratory.



The extracted water treatment test bed facility is located approximately 13 miles east of Watford City, North Dakota, immediately adjacent to North Dakota Highway 23 on the Johnsons Corner site, a Nuverra-operated commercial saltwater disposal (SWD) facility.

The test bed will feature the ability to blend extracted and produced waters in order to generate tailored brine compositions ranging from ~4500 to ~300,000 mg/L TDS.

EERC engineering staff will be on-site during all demonstration activities to assist with connections to the test bed facility and to monitor and gather process performance data. Technology developers are expected to provide their own operations staff. During steady-state operation, EERC engineering staff will conduct energy and material balances (power consumption, process flows, and influent and effluent quality analyses).

A report summarizing demonstration activities and detailing performance data and technology capabilities will be prepared and submitted to DOE. Nondisclosure and site access agreements between the EERC, Nuverra, and technology developers will be negotiated prior to demonstration.

Currently, no guarantee is offered that DOE or other funding will be available to assist interested treatment technology developers. However, the field site and facilities for water treatment demonstrations, including potential cost offsets for power, cooling water, and effluent disposal, may be made available at no or reduced cost to selected demonstrations.



Conceptual extracted water treatment flow diagram.

TECHNOLOGY TESTING

BRINE TREATMENT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY



- Declaration of desire/intent to demonstrate.
- Conversation with EERC technical representative.
- Technology questionnaire screening.
- Technology selection.
- Negotiate site access agreement and contracting for technology demonstration.
- Hazard and operability assessment.
- Scheduled demonstration and test conditions.
 - Consideration for site operability and technology provider needs
 - Preferentially scheduled to coincide with appropriate periods of Inyan Kara water extraction and/or other efficient operating windows when possible
- Prepare test bed and staffing schedule, receive consumables.
- Shake down pretreatment equipment prior to demonstration.
- Mobilization of technology to site.
- Selected technologies connected to the test bed facility – electric, instrumentation, (accommodations for propane and/or cooling water as necessary), with EERC assistance to ensure operability and HSE requirements are satisfied.
 - Technology providers to provide operations staff, with assistance by EERC staff.
 - Technology providers operate their technology under EERC supervision.
 - EERC operates test bed facility to accommodate technology demonstration needs.
- During steady-state operation, EERC staff will conduct energy and material balances (power consumption, process flows, influent and effluent quality analyses).
- Extended operating periods (30 to 60 days), with consideration for operational and maintenance requirements.
- Effluent and treated water will be blended and reinjected where possible; streams unable to be reinjected will be disposed of at an authorized facility.
- Demobilization and reporting.

NORTH DAKOTA BRINE TREATMENT FACILITY

POTENTIAL ADAPTATION FOR EXPANDED APPLICATIONS

Facility can be readily adapted for use with alternate fluid compositions or treatment processes.

- Alternate water sources trucked and offloaded at site.
- Pretreatment and conditioning can be modified to replicate broader influent specifications.
- Blending of additives to replicate target fluid chemistries.
- Application of cascade technologies (e.g., power/thermal supply, pretreatment/conditioning...).
- On-site SWD and waste handling.

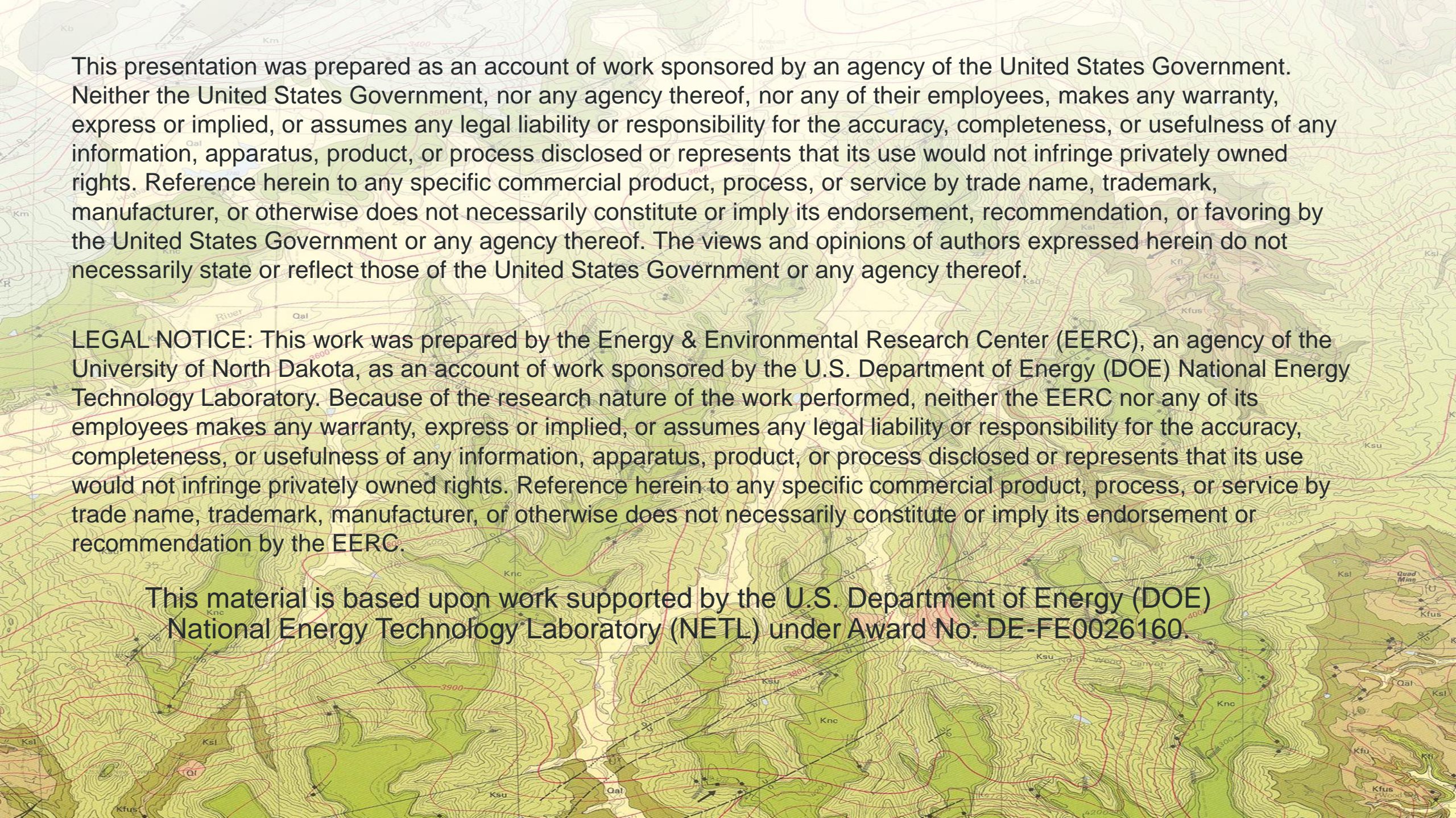


NORTH DAKOTA BRINE TREATMENT FACILITY

POTENTIAL ADAPTATION FOR EXPANDED APPLICATIONS

- Oil and gas fluid conditioning (e.g., emulsion breaking, corrosion, scale inhibitors, fluid compatibility testing, etc.)
- Produced water treatment
- Electric power generation wastewater treatment
- Industrial and municipal waste and water treatment
- Mineral resource recovery
- Agricultural water treatment
- Geologic conditioning and homogenization as a means of water pretreatment
- Benchmarking the economic and technical limits of water treatment technologies (e.g., MVR)
- Collaboration with other federal, state, or industry groups



A topographic map of a mountainous region, likely in the western United States, showing contour lines, peaks, and valleys. The map is overlaid with a semi-transparent text box containing a disclaimer and legal notice. The text is in a black, sans-serif font. The background map features various elevation markers, including 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, and 4300. There are also labels for various locations, such as Kfi, Kfu, Kfs, Ksu, Knc, Ksl, Qal, and Qr. A river is visible in the upper left corner, and a road is shown in the lower right corner. The text is arranged in three paragraphs, with the first paragraph being the largest and the second and third paragraphs being smaller and positioned below the first. The text is centered horizontally and vertically within the map area. The map is a detailed topographic representation, showing the terrain's contours and features. The text is a standard disclaimer and legal notice, providing information about the work's sponsorship and the author's responsibility. The overall image is a combination of a technical map and a legal document, presented in a clear and professional manner. The map's colors are primarily green and brown, representing different elevations and terrain types. The text is black, providing a strong contrast against the map's background. The layout is clean and easy to read, with the text clearly separated from the map's details. The image effectively communicates the work's background and the author's disclaimer, while also providing a visual context for the research. The topographic map is a key element of the image, providing a visual representation of the terrain and the locations of interest. The text is a crucial part of the image, providing the necessary legal and informational context. The combination of the map and the text creates a comprehensive and informative visual document. The image is well-organized and easy to navigate, with the text and map elements clearly defined and easy to understand. The overall impression is one of professionalism and thoroughness, reflecting the nature of the work and the care taken in its presentation. The image is a high-quality visual representation of the work and its context, providing a clear and concise summary of the key elements. The map and the text are both essential components of the image, and their combination creates a powerful and informative visual statement. The image is a testament to the importance of clear communication and thorough documentation in scientific and technical work. The topographic map is a detailed and accurate representation of the terrain, and the text is a clear and concise statement of the work's background and the author's responsibility. The image is a well-crafted and informative visual document, providing a clear and concise summary of the key elements. The map and the text are both essential components of the image, and their combination creates a powerful and informative visual statement. The image is a testament to the importance of clear communication and thorough documentation in scientific and technical work.

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A wide-angle photograph of a university campus. In the foreground, there are large trees with yellow and orange autumn leaves. The sun is low on the left, creating a bright glow. In the background, there are several large, multi-story brick buildings, likely university halls or labs, and a parking lot filled with cars. The sky is clear and blue.

THANK YOU

Critical Challenges. Practical Solutions.

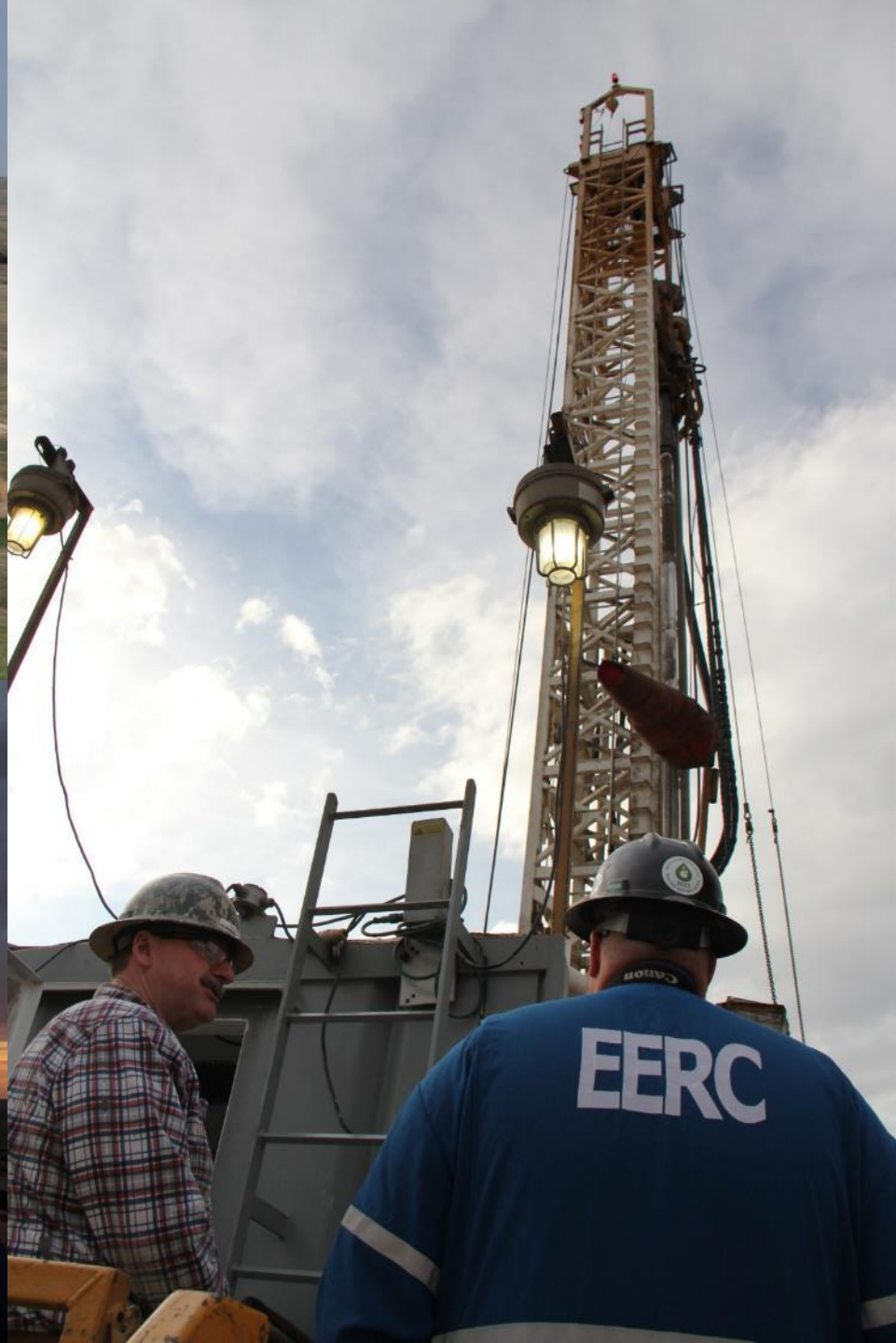
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

NORTH DAKOTA

BRINE TREATMENT USER FACILITY



UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH DAKOTA



NORTH DAKOTA BRINE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TEST BED FACILITY



Implement and operate a brine treatment technology development and test facility to enable development of brine treatment technologies capable of treating high-total dissolved solids (TDS) brines associated with geologic CO₂ storage targets.

PARTNERS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



NATIONAL
ENERGY
TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY



EERC



Nuverra
Environmental Solutions™



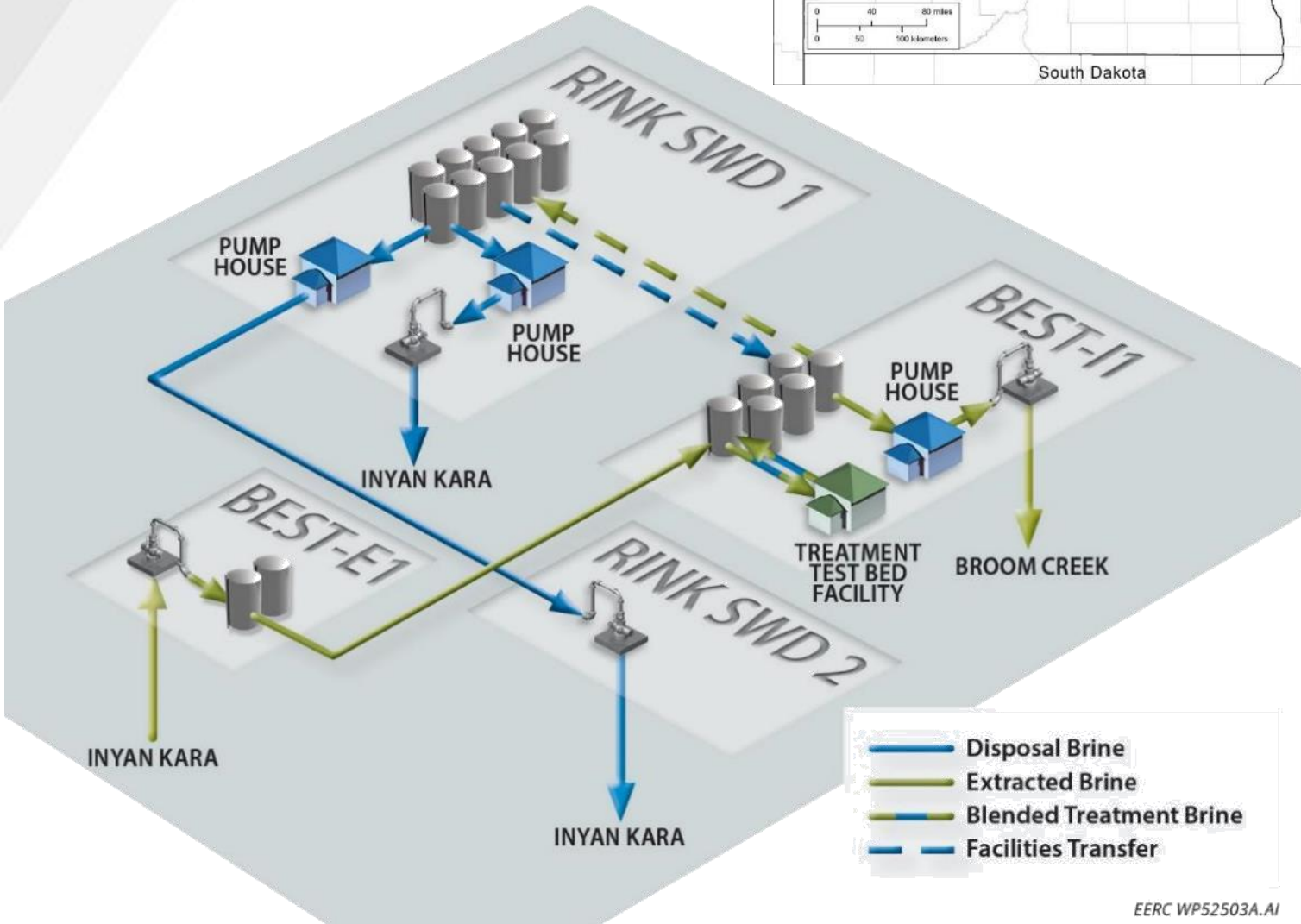
Schlumberger
Carbon Services

MAJOR CONTRACTORS

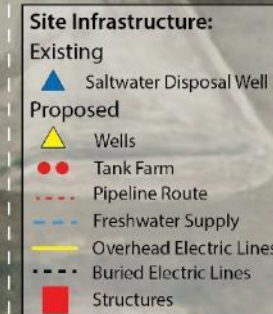
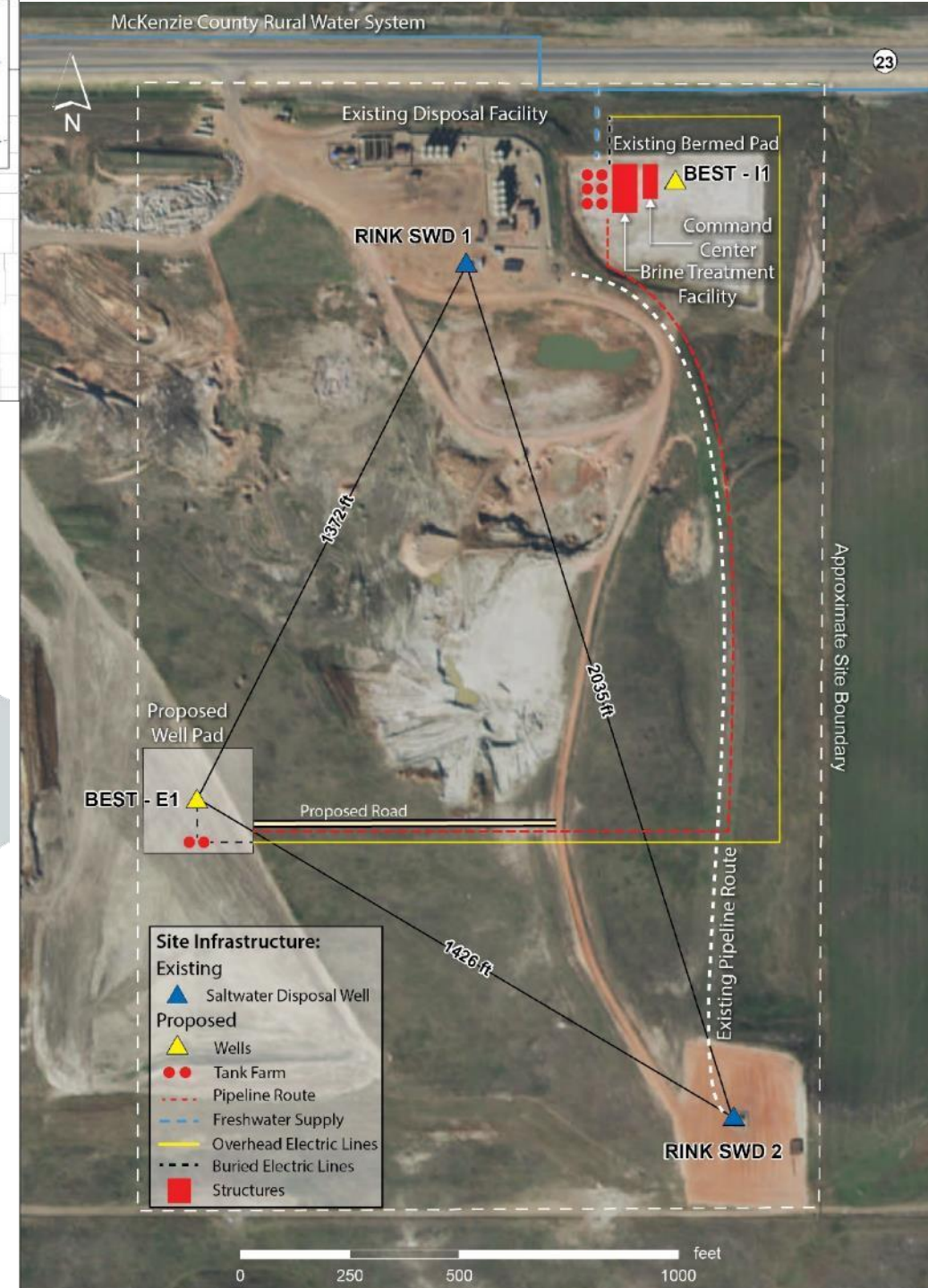


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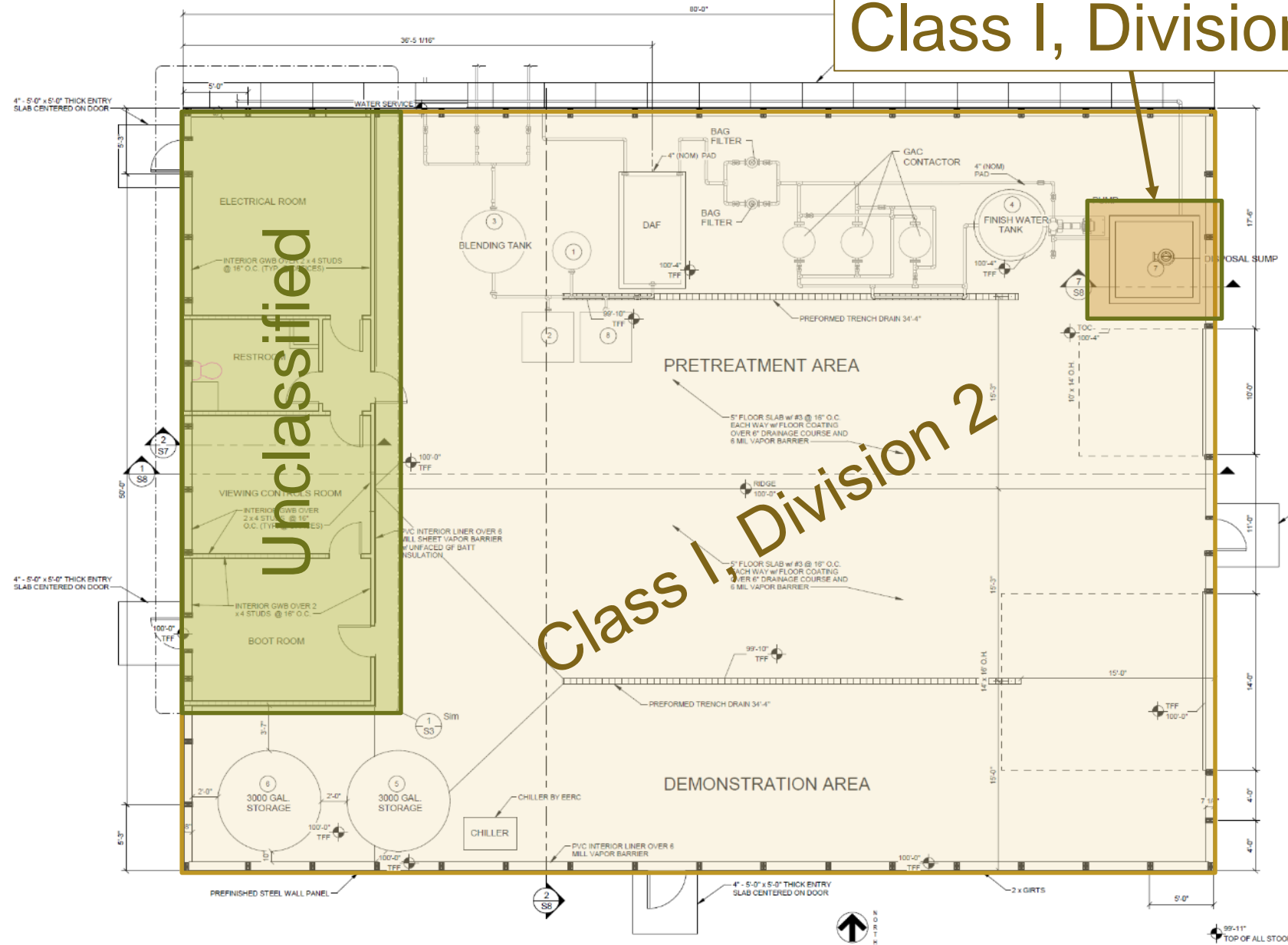
THE SITE



EERC WP52503A.AI



Class I, Division 1



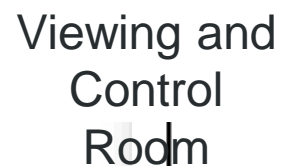
- CHEMICAL LEGEND**
- 1 POLY ACRYLAMIDE, 55 GAL.
 - 2 SODIUM HYPOCHLORINE 12.5 % SOLUTION, 275 GAL.
 - 3 BLENDED BRINE, 1000 GAL.
 - 4 CLEAN BRINE, 1000 GAL.
 - 5 USED BRINE, PRETREATMENT EFFLUENT, 3000 GAL.
 - 6 USED BRINE, PRETREATMENT EFFLUENT, 3000 GAL.
 - 7 EFFLUENT WASTE, 300 GAL QTY
 - 8 SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 25%, 275 GAL.
- WATER SERVICE
- SEE MECHANICAL FOR RISER AND CONNECTION TO DOMESTIC WATER

Class I, Division 2

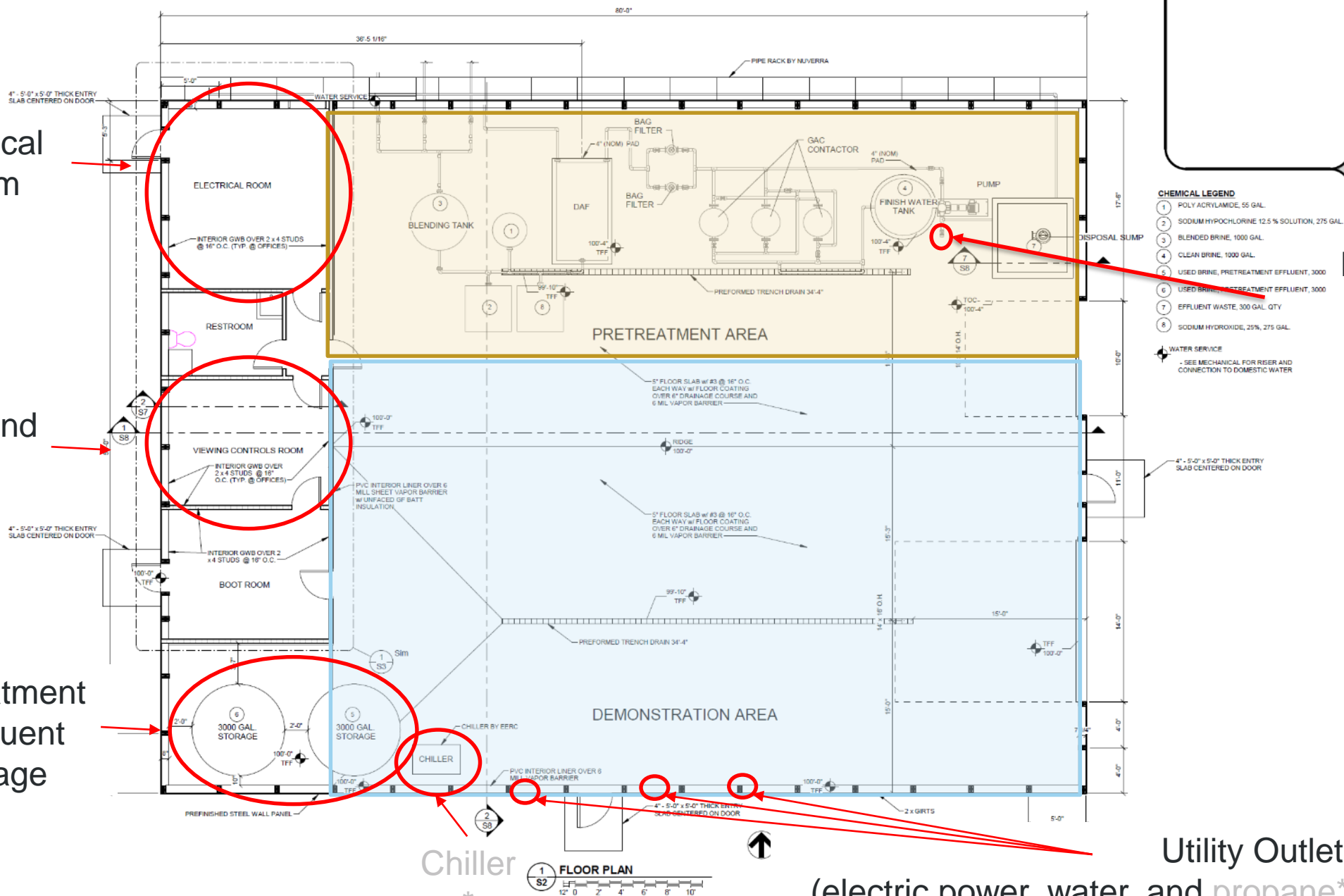
INDUSTRIAL
SC3V

EERC BEST
AE2S CONSTRUCTION
WATFORD CITY, ND

DRAWING TYPE
PRELIMINARY
PREPARED BY
KW
CHECKED/ APPROVED
JK / JK
DATE
JUNE 2017
PROJECT NUMBER
P10828-2016-000
SHEET
2 of 8
SHEET
S2



Pretreatment or Effluent Storage



Pretreated
Water
Supply
Outlet

Utility Outlets
(electric power, water, and propane*)

* Can be accommodated

Sample	Parameter	Result
53809-01	Produced Water (1/21/16)	
	Alkalinity, as Bicarbonate (HCO ₃ ⁻)	272 mg/L
	Alkalinity, as Carbonate (CO ₃ ⁼)	0 mg/L
	Alkalinity, as Hydroxide (OH ⁻)	0 mg/L
	Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	223 mg/L
	Bromide	1080 mg/L
	Calcium	22800 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	13000 mg/L
	Chloride	200000 mg/L
	Magnesium	1420 mg/L
	pH	5.71
	Potassium	9030 mg/L
	Sodium	92600 mg/L
	Strontium	1830 mg/L
	Sulfate	200 mg/L
	Total Dissolved Solids	335000 mg/L
	Total Organic Carbon	305 mg/L

Sample	Parameter	Result
53837-01	Johnson Disposal Water (Rink #1) 3/1/16 1055	
	Alkalinity, as Bicarbonate (HCO ₃ ⁻)	150 mg/L
	Alkalinity, as Carbonate (CO ₃ ⁼)	0 mg/L
	Alkalinity, as Hydroxide (OH ⁻)	0 mg/L
	Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	123 mg/L
	Bromide	865 mg/L
	Calcium	18800 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	16000 mg/L
	Chloride	147000 mg/L
	Magnesium	1030 mg/L
	pH	5.84
	Potassium	7260 mg/L
	Sodium	78700 mg/L
	Strontium	1450 mg/L
	Sulfate	265 mg/L
	Total Dissolved Solids	278000 mg/L
	Total Organic Carbon	300 mg/L

Example of Produced Water Chemistry [high-TDS blend source]



Sample	Parameter	Result
54622-01	E-1 Produced Brine (3/24/20)	
	Alkalinity, as Bicarbonate (HCO3-)	112 mg/L
	Alkalinity, as Carbonate (CO3=)	0 mg/L
	Alkalinity, as Hydroxide (OH-)	0 mg/L
	Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	91.6 mg/L
	Aluminum	< 10 mg/L
	Barium	12.8 mg/L
	Boron	351 mg/L
	Bromide	758 mg/L
	Calcium	14900 mg/L
	Chloride	148000 mg/L
	Conductivity at 25°C	217000 µS/cm
	Density	1.15 g/mL
	Iron	102 mg/L
	Lithium	50.9 mg/L
	Magnesium	903 mg/L
	Manganese	14.3 mg/L
	pH	5.37
	Phosphorus	< 20 mg/L
	Potassium	5730 mg/L
	Silicon	< 20 mg/L
	Sodium	59400 mg/L
	Strontium	1240 mg/L
	Sulfate	283 mg/L
	Total Dissolved Solids	232000 mg/L
	Total Organic Carbon	1080 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids	150 mg/L
	Zinc	< 1 mg/L

Example of Inyan Kara Extracted Water Chemistry [medium-TDS blend source]

